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EXAMINER

HUTTON JR, WILLIAM D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2178

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13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/288,294

Applicant(s)

NAKANO, ICHIRO

Examiner

Doug Hutton

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 January 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-18 and 20-65 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-18 and 20-65 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 April 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Response

In Paper Nos. 11 and 12, Applicant amended Claims 1-7, 10-13, 15-18, 20-28, 35, 43, 50, 54, 58 and 59, submitted a new Abstract, submitted a substitute Specification, and argued against all objections and rejections previously set forth in Paper No. 10.

In light of Applicant's amendments and arguments, all objections are withdrawn.

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for Claims 7-9, 28-30, 43-45, 56, 62 and 64 are withdrawn because it is apparent that the first "informing data" is the uniform resource locator (URL) of the hyperlink on the web page and the second "informing data" is the hyperlink itself.

Claim Objections

Claims 7-9, 28-34, 43-49, 56, 62 and 64 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- in Claim 7, Line 3, the phrase "a link to the other data" should be amended to — a link t other data — because the "other data" is not previously mentioned in the claim; Claims 28 (Line 2) and 43 (Lines 2-3) have the same problem.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 17, 18, 20, 21, 35-38, 50-53, 56, 59, 63 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 17, 18, 20, 21, 35-38, 50-53, 56, 59, 63 and 65:

Claim 17 recites the limitation "a designating unit designating informing data corresponding to *link information for other data* to be acquired from among informing data" in Lines 5-6. The limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the "link information" is related to the "first specific link information" or the "second specific link information," or whether it is an entirely new "link information."

Applicant must amend the claim to specify what the "link information" is.

Claims 35 and 50 have the same problem.

For purposes of examination, Examiner will assume that this phrase simply describes what happens when a user clicks on a hyperlink with a mouse.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1-6, 10-13, 15-18, 20-27, 35-42, 50-55, 57-61, 63 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kamada, WO 98/18088.

For the purpose of clearly setting forth the rejections, Examiner will reference U.S. Patent No. 6,381,637, which results from the national stage application for WO 98/18088 and discloses the same subject matter.

Claims 1, 6 and 10:

Kamada discloses a device displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data, comprising:

- a designating unit designating informing data corresponding to the link information for the other data to be acquired from among informing data (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – “informing data corresponding to link information for the other data” is designated by a hyperlink), comprising text (Column 2, Lines 40-46) and an icon (Column 2, Lines 47-52), showing the presence of link information in the hypertext data displayed on a display (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – this is simply superfluous verbiage used to describe a hyperlink);
- a first information acquiring unit acquiring information showing a location of the displayed hypertext data including the informing data designated by the designating unit (see Figures 2 and 3; see Column 9, Line 41 through Column 10, Line 15 – the “information showing a location of the displayed hypertext data” is acquired when the web page A is displayed and the automatic web page tracing begins);

- a second information acquiring unit acquiring the link information specified by the informing data designated by the designating unit (see Figures 2 and 3; see Column 9, Line 41 through Column 10, Line 15 – the “link information specified by the informing data” is acquired when the links are traced sequentially from web page A to web pages B and C);
- a storage unit comprising a table storing the location information acquired by the first information acquiring unit and the link information acquired by the second information acquiring unit in correspondence to each other (see Figure 12; see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 – the “location information” and the “link information” are stored in the history table as described in the cited text); and
- a data acquiring unit acquiring the hypertext data from the location according to the location information and the other data indicated by the link information from the location information and the link information are stored in the storage unit (Column 15, Lines 26-35 – the “hypertext data” and the “other data” are acquired on a computer as described in the cited text).

Similarly, Kamada discloses the method set forth in Claim 6 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 10.

Claims 2, 24 and 39:

Kamada discloses:

- a data storage unit storing the hypertext data and the other data acquired by the data acquiring unit (Column 15, Lines 26-31 – the “secondary storage unit” stores hypertext data and other data).

Claims 3, 25 and 40:

Kamada discloses:

- an event generating unit generating an event at an appointed time (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is confirmation inquiry; the “appointed time” is when the link-destination information is not stored on the secondary storage unit),

wherein the data acquiring unit acquires the hypertext data from the location according to the location information and the other data indicated by the link information when the event generating unit generates the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “location information” and the “other data”).

Claims 4, 26 and 41:

Kamada discloses:

- a communication unit to connect with a network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “communication unit” is the television connected to a “network”); and

- an event generating unit generating an event on condition that the communication unit having connected with the network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is confirmation inquiry when the “communication unit” is connected to the “network”),

wherein when the event is generated by the event generating unit, the data acquiring unit acquires the hypertext data from the location according to the location information and the other data indicated by the link information (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “location information” and the “other data”).

Claim 5:

Kamada discloses:

- an event generating unit generating an event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is confirmation inquiry),

wherein the data acquiring unit acquires the hypertext data from the location according to the location information and the other data indicated by the link information when the event generating unit generates the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “location information” and the “other data”).

Claims 11, 22 and 23:

Kamada discloses a device displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data, comprising:

- a designating unit designating informing data corresponding to the link information for the other data to be acquired from among informing data (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – “informing data corresponding to link information for the other data” is designated by a hyperlink), comprising text (Column 2, Lines 40-46) and an icon (Column 2, Lines 47-52), showing the presence of link information in the hypertext data displayed on a display (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – this is simply superfluous verbiage used to describe a hyperlink);
- a judging unit judging whether the other data should be acquired based on the link information designated by the designating unit (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 – the “judging unit” will decide whether the other data is acquired; if the link level has not reached its maximum value, then the other data is acquired); and
- a controlling unit acquiring the other data according to the designated link information when it is judged that the other data should be acquired (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 – the “controlling unit” acquires the other data if the link is unread), and storing the designated link information in designated information storage unit when it is judged that the other data should not be acquired (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28

through Column 13, Line 56 – if the other data is not acquired, the designated link information is stored as described in the cited text).

Similarly, Kamada discloses the method set forth in Claim 22 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 23.

Claim 12:

Kamada discloses:

- a specific information storage unit storing specific link information (see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 and Column 14, Lines 31-51 – the “specific information storage unit” stores info in the history table and the link-source table),

wherein the judging unit judges that the other data should be acquired when the designated link information agree with the specific link information stored in the specific information storage unit (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “judging unit” judges that the other data should be acquired from the cache if the designated link was previously downloaded), and judges that the other data should not be acquired when the designated link information do not agree with the specific link information (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – if the “designated link info” does not match the “specified link info,” the “judging unit” judges

that the other data should not be acquired; instead, the designated link information is stored as described in the cited text).

Claim 13:

Kamada discloses:

- a data storing unit storing the other data (Column 15, Lines 26-31 – the “secondary storage unit” stores the other data),

wherein the specific link information stored in the specific information storage unit is link information indicating an existence of a link to the other data stored in the data storage unit (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “specific link info” comprises the history table that indicates links to the other data).

Claim 15:

Kamada discloses:

- a communication unit to connect with a network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “communication unit” is the television connected to a “network”); and
- an event generating unit generating an event on condition that the communication unit having connected with the network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is

confirmation inquiry when the “communication unit” is connected to the “network”); and

- a data acquiring unit acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored in the designated information storage unit when the event generating unit generates the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 16, 27 and 42:

Kamada discloses:

- an event detecting unit detecting an event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” detected is the confirmation inquiry); and
- a data acquiring unit acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored in the designated information storage unit when the event detecting unit detects the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 17, 35 and 50:

Kamada discloses a display device for displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data, comprising:

- a specific information storage unit storing first specific link information and second specific link information (see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 and Column 14, Lines 31-51 – the “specific information storage unit” stores first info in the history table and second info in the link-source table);
- a designating unit designating informing data corresponding to the link information for the other data to be acquired from among informing data (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – “informing data corresponding to link information for the other data” is designated by a hyperlink), comprising text (Column 2, Lines 40-46) and a figure (Column 2, Lines 47-52), showing the presence of link information in the hypertext data displayed on a display (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – this is simply superfluous verbiage used to describe a hyperlink);
- a selecting unit selecting either the first specific link information or the second specific link information stored in the specific information storage unit (Column 15, Lines 12-13 – the “selecting unit” allows user to select either the history table or the link-source table);
- a judging unit judging whether the link information designated by the designating unit agree with the specific link information selected by the selecting unit (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “judging unit” will decide whether the “designated link information” matches the “specified link info”); and
- a controlling unit acquiring the other data according to the designated link information when it is judged that the designated link information agree with the

selected specific link information (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “controlling unit” acquires the other data from the cache if the link was previously downloaded), and storing the designated link information in designated information storage unit when it is judged that the designated link information do not agree with the selected specific link information (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – if the “designated link info” does not match the “specified link info,” the designated link information is stored as described in the cited text).

Similarly, Kamada discloses the method set forth in Claim 35 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 50.

Claims 18, 36 and 51:

Kamada discloses:

- a data storing unit storing the other data (Column 15, Lines 26-31 – the “secondary storage unit” stores the other data),

wherein the first specific link information is link information indicating an existence of a link to the other data stored in the data storing unit (see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 – the info stored in the history table contains links to data stored in the storing unit) and the second specific link information is link information indicating an existence of a link to the other data present on a network (see Column 14, Lines 31-51 – the link-source table contains links to other data on the Internet).

Claims 20, 37 and 52:

Kamada discloses:

- a communication unit to connect with a network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “communication unit” is the television connected to a “network”); and
- an event generating unit generating an event on condition that the communication unit having connected with the network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is confirmation inquiry when the “communication unit” is connected to the “network”); and
- a data acquiring unit acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored in the designated information storage unit when the event generating unit generates the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 21, 38 and 53:

Kamada discloses:

- an event detecting unit detecting an event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” detected is the confirmation inquiry); and

- a data acquiring unit acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored in the designated information storage unit when the event detecting unit detects the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 54, 55, 57-61, 63 and 65:

Kamada discloses:

- a link that is a hyperlink.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-9, 28-34, 43-49, 56, 62 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamada, in view of Liljeberg et al., “Optimizing World-Wide Web for Weakly Connected Mobile Workstations: An Indirect Approach” IEEE (1995).

Claims 7, 28 and 43:

Kamada discloses a display system, comprising:

- an information processing device constituting a display device for displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data; and
- a first information processing device comprising:
 - a designating unit designating informing data corresponding to the link information for the other data to be acquired from among informing data (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – “informing data corresponding to link information for the other data” is designated by a hyperlink), comprising text (Column 2, Lines 40-46) and an icon (Column 2, Lines 47-52), showing the presence of link information in the hypertext data displayed on a display (Column 2, Lines 26-30 – this is simply superfluous verbiage used to describe a hyperlink);
 - a first information acquiring unit acquiring information showing a location of the displayed hypertext data including the informing data designated by the designating unit (see Figures 2 and 3; see Column 9, Line 41 through Column 10, Line 15 – the “information showing a location of the displayed hypertext data” is acquired when the web page A is displayed and the automatic web page tracing begins);
 - a second information acquiring unit acquiring the link information specified by the informing data designated by the designating unit (see Figures 2 and 3; see Column 9, Line 41 through Column 10, Line 15 – the “link

information specified by the informing data” is acquired when the links are traced sequentially from web page A to web pages B and C);

Kamada fails to disclose:

- at least two information processing devices constituting a display device for displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data;
- a first information processing device comprising:
 - a transmitting unit transmitting the location information acquired by the first information acquiring unit and the link information of the hypertext data acquired by the second information acquiring unit in correspondence with each other to a second information processing device; and
- a second information processing device.

Liljeberg et al. teaches:

- at least two information processing devices constituting a display device for displaying hypertext data including link information indicating an existence of a link to other data (Page 133, seventh full paragraph – the “two information processing devices” are the wireless data communication system {the agent} and the wireline data communication system {the proxy});
- a first information processing device (the proxy) comprising:

- a transmitting unit transmitting the location information acquired by the first information acquiring unit and the link information of the hypertext data acquired by the second information acquiring unit in correspondence with each other to a second information processing device (Page 134, third full paragraph – the proxy includes the “transmitting unit” that transmits the information to the agent); and
- a second information processing device (the agent) comprising:
 - a receiving unit receiving the location information and the link information of the hypertext data which have been transmitted from the first information processing device (Page 134, third full paragraph – the agent includes the “receiving unit” that receives the information from the proxy and forwards it to the client); and
 - a data acquiring unit acquiring the hypertext data from the location according to the received location information and the other data indicated by the link information according to the received link information (Page 134, third full paragraph – the agent includes that “data acquiring unit” that acquires the information from the proxy and forwards it to the client; basically, the proxy prefetches web pages and forwards them to the agent),

for the purpose of removing extraneous round trips inherent in HTTP protocol (Page 134, third full paragraph).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the prefetching scheme, disclosed in Kamada, to fit a display system for the purpose of removing extraneous round trips inherent in HTTP protocol, as taught by Liljeberg et al.

Similarly, Kamada, in view of Liljeberg et al., discloses the method set forth in Claim 28 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 43.

Claims 8, 29 and 44:

Kamada discloses a display system, comprising:

- a storage unit storing the location information acquired by the first information acquiring unit and the link information acquired by the second information acquiring unit for the correspondence to each other (see Figure 12; see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 – the “location information” and the “link information” are stored in the history table as described in the cited text).

Kamada fails to disclose a transmitting unit.

Liljeberg et al. teaches:

- a transmitting unit transmits the location information and the link information of the hypertext data both stored in the storage unit to the second information processing device (Page 134, third full paragraph – the proxy includes the “transmitting unit” that transmits the information to the agent),

for the purpose of removing extraneous round trips inherent in HTTP protocol (Page 134, third full paragraph).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the prefetching scheme, disclosed in Kamada, to fit a display system for the purpose of removing extraneous round trips inherent in HTTP protocol, as taught by Liljeberg et al.

Similarly, Kamada, in view of Liljeberg et al., discloses the method set forth in Claim 29 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 44.

Claims 9, 30 and 45:

Kamada fails to disclose a second information processing device.

Liljeberg et al. teaches:

- a second information processing device (the agent) comprising:
 - a storage unit storing the location information and the link information both received by the receiving unit for the correspondence to each other (Page 135, third full paragraph – the agent stores the incoming info into its cache),
 - wherein the data acquiring unit acquires the hypertext data from the location according to the location information and the other data indicated by the link information (Page 135, third full paragraph – the agent first checks its cache to see if the requested web page is stored there),

for the purpose of reducing the transmission volume over a wireless link (Page 134, sixth full paragraph).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the prefetching scheme, disclosed in Kamada, to fit a display system for the purpose of reducing the transmission volume over a wireless link, as taught by Liljeberg et al.

Similarly, Kamada, in view of Liljeberg et al., discloses the method set forth in Claim 30 and the storage medium set forth in Claim 45.

Claims 31 and 46:

Kamada discloses:

- storing specific link information (see Column 10, Line 61 through Column 11, Line 18 and Column 14, Lines 31-51 – the “specific information storage unit” stores info in the history table and the link-source table),

wherein the judging judges that the other data should be acquired when the designated link information agree with the specific link information stored (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “judging unit” judges that the other data should be acquired from the cache if the designated link was previously downloaded), and judges that the other data should not be acquired when the designated link information do not agree with the specific link information (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56

and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – if the “designated link info” does not match the “specified link info,” the “judging unit” judges that the other data should not be acquired; instead, the designated link information is stored as described in the cited text).

Claims 32 and 47:

Kamada discloses:

- storing the other data (Column 15, Lines 26-31 – the “secondary storage unit” stores the other data),

wherein the specific link information stored is link information indicating an existence of a link to the other data stored (see Figures 8 and 9; see Column 11, Line 28 through Column 13, Line 56 and Column 15, Lines 14-17 – the “specific link info” comprises the history table that indicates links to the other data).

Claims 33 and 48:

Kamada discloses:

- connecting with a network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “communication unit” is the television connected to a “network”); and
- generating an event on condition of having connected with the network (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” generated is confirmation inquiry when the “communication unit” is connected to the “network”); and

- acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored when the generating generates the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 34 and 49:

Kamada discloses:

- detecting an event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and
- Column 16, Line 16-25 – the “event” detected is the confirmation inquiry); and
- acquiring the other data from the location according to the link information stored when the detecting detects the event (Column 15, Lines 31-45, Column 15, Lines 49-58 and Column 16, Line 16-25 – once confirmation is approved by the user, the “data acquiring unit” obtains the “link information”).

Claims 56, 62 and 64:

Kamada discloses:

- a link that is a hyperlink.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 27 January 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Arguments for Claims 1-13, 15-18 and 20-65:

Applicant argues that Kamada does not teach or suggest a “device that displays a hyperlink in the browser document appearing as an icon indicating a link.” Applicant further argues that Kamada “displays an in-line image 204 in the browser document, whereas Applicant’s invention displays an icon indicating a link. . . . In other words, Kamada includes a link 202 to an image embedded in a page of the HTML document page for display, whereas Applicant’s invention displays an icon indicating a link.” See *Applicant’s Response* – Paper No. 11; Page 21, second and third paragraphs.

Examiner cannot completely follow Applicant’s line of reasoning, but it appears that Applicant is arguing either: 1) the “image” in Kamada is not a hyperlink; or 2) the “image” in Kamada does not constitute an “icon.” Using both interpretations, Examiner disagrees.

Firstly, the “image” in Kamada is a hyperlink. Looking at Figures 20(a) and 20(b), one can see that the “image” (204, Figure 20b) on the web page (“browser document”) is actually a hyperlink (see 202, Figure 20a). By clicking on the “image,” a user can download the web page at the URL “ccc.html.” This is how hyperlinks were specified in an HTML document at the time the invention was made. Looking at Figure 20a, the “A” in element 202 stands for an “anchor” tag, the HREF attribute gives the URL of the hyperlink, and the IMAG attribute gives the hyperlink “image” that is displayed on the web page. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made could have plainly seen this when looking at Figures 20(a) and 20(b).

Secondly, an icon is an "image." Applicant defines the term "icon" as: "a symbol or a picture" (*Applicant's Response* – Paper No. 11; Page 21, first paragraph). Surely, Applicant agrees that a "picture" is an "image," and thus, an "icon" is an "image." Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would agree that an "icon" is an "image."

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Doug Hutton whose telephone number is (703) 305-1701. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (703) 308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.


WDH

February 9, 2004



HEATHER HERNDON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100

Don't

↑
Next time when the rejection
is maintained, use "remain"
(e.g. claim 1 remains rejected")
The action is signed: 
Steve.